A

LETTER

TO THE

PUBLICK,

ON THE

PRESENT POSTURE OF

AFFAIRS.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti Virum,
Non Civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus inſtantis tyranni
Mente quatit ſolida ; neque Auſter,
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ :
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus.
Si fractus illabatur orbis ;
Impavidum ferient ruinæ Horace Lib. 3. Ode 3.

WITH SOME

QUÆRIES,

Humbly offered to their

CONSIDERATION.

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LETTER, &c.

THE many ſtrange Inventions, and ſurprizing Falſhoods, which have been of late advanced, and moſt improperly aſſerted, even in Publick, and which have moreover been propagated and diſperſed through the whole Kingdom, with the greateſt Induſtry, in the moſt ſcandalous Libels that were ever publiſhed, have ſo affected the Minds of all Ranks of People in this Nation, unhappy, only as they are miſled, and have raiſed ſuch a Ferment among them, and ſo poſſeſſed them with ſuch groundleſs Prejudices, Fears, and Jealouſies, that ſhould a Man, out of a real Love to his Country, endeavour to rectify and quiet their Minds, tho' he were to be inſpired, and to write with the Pen and Wiſdom of *Solomon*, I much fear, there are too many who would not vouchſafe, and ſome who would not

venture to read; and therefore it is the unprejudiced I chiefly write to, hoping, by the ſhort, plain, but true, Account I ſhall here give, of the principal Tranſactions of the preſent Times, I ſhall be able to clear up any Doubts, or Difficulties, which from many groſs Miſrepreſentations, and falſe Reports, may have been raiſed in their Minds; and not altogether diſpairing, but that it may yet be of ſome Uſe, even to thoſe who are moſt heated, when they ſhall come to return to the Uſe of their Reaſon.

The firſt Affair on which a Clamour aroſe, was the Conduct of Mr. *J——s N———l.* To enter into a Detail of this whole Matter, would take up more Time than it would be neceſſary to ſpend in this Paper, as the Examination of it is ſo recent, and was ſo publick, and the Whole may be ſeen in the Journals and Reſolutions of the H—e of C——s; all I ſhall ſay is, that after as ſtrict and ſolemn a Scrutiny as ever was made, it was

not

not found that he was guilty of the leaſt diſhoneſt, fraudulent Act, (and if he had, I believe, even thoſe who were moſt zealous againſt him, will not ſay that it would have been either paſſed by, concealed, or even palliated) it was only found, that he had not as much Knowledge of the Buſineſs he undertook, as he ought to have had; that he was impoſed upon by the Perſons he employed under him; and, that he had not complied with the Orders and Reſolutions of the H—e, in the preceding S——s, and for this laſt Offence he was expelled the H—e, which, I have heard, is a Thing entirely new, and without any former ſimilar Precedent; not that I am urging that Parliaments are to be governed by Precedents in their Proceedings, and eſpecially in extraordinary Caſes:—They are the grand Inqueſt of the Nation.

The next Matter that came in Queſtion, and into high Debate, was the Bill for paying off the national Debt,

and on this alſo, a prodigious Clamour aroſe, becauſe it was inſerted therein, THAT HIS MAJESTY HAD SIGNIFIED THAT HE WOULD CONSENT THERETO; and no Pains were ſpared to repreſent this, upon all Occaſions, as an Innovation, as a Court Trick, as a Deſign to give the Crown a new Prerogative, and to fix a Right in the King to draw out every Six-pence of Money in the Treaſury, whenſoever he pleaſed, without being in any Sort accountable for it, and to ruin the Nation. But, I hope, I ſhall be able to ſhew, in a very few Words, how groundleſs, and how falſe, theſe Reports, and ſtrange Inſinuations are, if Men will but uſe their Reaſon, or believe their Senſes.

That his Majeſty has a private Eſtate in this Kingdom, in Right of his Crown, was admitted, even by ſome of the moſt knowing, and moſt ſanguine, of thoſe in the late Oppoſition; and there can be no Doubt, but that he has a large and conſiderable hereditary

ditary Eſtate in *Ireland*, unappropriated, and which, as a Royal Honourable Truſtee, he may diſpoſe of, for the Uſes of Government in general, according to his own Diſcretion, and which by a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, *An Account of ſuch Parts of his Majeſty's hereditary Revenue in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *as are unappropriated*, &c. 2d Edit. appears to amount about £120,864 yearly; but were this private, unappropriated Property, but £5,000 a Year, or any other Sum, and that the Crown hath for many Years, and whilſt this Kingdom was in its Infancy, as to Trade and Manufactures, by an Act of Bounty and of the greateſt Grace and Favour, ſuffered it, and ſtill ſuffers it, to be applied, in Aid of the appropriated Revenues, in defraying the publick Charges and Expences of the State and Government, and to pay the national Debt, it will ſerve the Purpoſe of my Argument, to ſhew, that it is but fair and reaſonable that his Maje-

ſty's Conſent ſhould be had to the diſpoſal of any Redundancy, that may have ariſen upon the Whole, and will make the late Oppoſition appear as improper, as, I fear, it was not ſufficiently conſidered. In the Caſe of a private Perſon, (as hath been already mentioned) if I am in Patnerſhip with ſeveral others, will any Man ſay that they have a Right, without my Conſent, to diſpoſe of, or give away, any Part of the common aggregate Fund? And ſhall our gracious, bounteous, good Sovereign, be in a worſe Condition, as to his Rights, than the loweſt of his Subjects?

As to its being an Innovation, I hope the contrary is too well known, to be inſiſted on; and that ſimilar Precedents are not wanting, both in *England* and in this Kingdom, may appear by a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, *Conſiderations on the Money Bill.* Nay, in the very laſt Seſſions, a Bill was paſſed in this Kingdom, in the very ſame Manner,

and

and with the ſame Words in it, which are now objected to, and this unnoticed, and unoppoſed even by thoſe who were moſt violent againſt the ſame Bill in this Seſſions; and yet to ſhew how ſtrangely the People are led aſtray, and how groſly they are impoſed upon, it was inſinuated, nay, it was induſtriouſly reported every where, and affirmed, that it was oppoſed, but that Promiſes had been made, and Aſſurances given, that if it was but ſuffered to paſs at that Time, it ſhould never be again attempted, or any Precedent made of it: But, if ſuch Aſſurances, and ſuch Promiſes, were really made and given, why were they not proved, when they were denied in the moſt publick Manner by thoſe who were charged with them, and in the Preſence of thoſe to whom it was ſaid they were made and given? Did not their Silence upon this Occaſion, when called upon, prove to a Demonſtration, (as the Truth is) that ſuch Reports were as falſe, as they were

were diſingenuous? But, if Men will neither uſe their Reaſon, or their Judgment; if they will neither ſee with their Eyes, nor hear with their Ears, they are not to be convinced, though the *Confirmations were as ſtrong as Proofs of Holy Writ.*

Now, as to its being a Court Trick, or a Deſign to give the Crown a new Prerogative, or a Right that it had not before, and to ruin the Nation, (nay, much harſher Language, and Terms far more ſevere, were mentioned upon this Occaſion, than I care to repeat, and which, I could wiſh, were to ſleep in eternal Oblivion,) let them but conſider, that by the very immediate following Words, his Majeſty "recommends to the Parliament, "the Application of the Money, to "the Payment of the National Debt, "or ſuch Part thereof as ſhould be "thought expedient by Parliament." And ſure, if he had the leaſt Share in the aggregate Fund, he had a Right that his Conſent ſhould be had to the

Diſpoſal

Diſpoſal of it; and nothing was more fair and reaſonable. And therefore, if he had this Right before, (which I believe cannot be doubted, if it be admitted that he had any private Eſtate in this Kingdom, be it ever ſo ſmall,) this Conſent being inſerted in the Act, though it may in ſome Sort ſerve to explain or manifeſt his Right, it never can from any Deduction of Reaſon, be conſtrued to create a Right; and I believe no Church of *England* Man will deny, but that the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, are to be held as ſacred and inviolable, as the Rights and Privileges of the People.

But, beſides, have not the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances been given, and in the moſt publick Manner, and by thoſe, who, it muſt be preſumed, from their Situations and Stations in Life, muſt be no Strangers to his Majeſty's Royal Intentions, and who, it cannot reaſonably be conceived, would, in his ſacred Name, affirm any Thing in the leaſt contrary to the ſtricteſt

Truth

Truth, that his Majeſty had no Deſign in inſerting theſe Words, to the Prejudice of the Kingdom, or his People, but to preſerve that Right which was, and is as much his, as it is the Right of every private Man in his Dominions that his Conſent ſhould be had to the Diſpoſal of any Part of a common Fund in which he has a Share; and, if ever the Royal Word of a King was to be believed, I think our gracious Sovereign has an eminent Right to our greateſt Confidence: He has now reigned over us near Twenty-ſeven Years, and may he reign for many more; and can the meaneſt of his Subjects in the whole Courſe of his glorious Reign, charge him with any Act which in the leaſt ſavoured of Breach of Contract, of Tyranny, Oppreſſion, or Wrong? And in all his Dominions, he has not Subjects who have ſhewn themſelves more ſenſible of his kind Protection, and the many Bleſſings they enjoy under his auſpicious Reign, than his faithful

People

People of *Ireland*. May God preſerve them from the Artifices of their Enemies, and from ever being miſled by them, from a true Senſe of the ineſtimable Benefits they daily receive from the gentle Hand that rules them!

Let us conſider, that in the preſent, unhappy, groundleſs Diſputes, Proteſtants are divided againſt Proteſtants; nay, even we of the eſtabliſhed Church are in Enmity together: Now, though I am far from being ſo uncharitable as to believe, that a Religion ſo gentle, ſo indulgent, and ſo kind, as we from our Principles are taught to be, and as we always have been to every other Religion whatſoever, can be ſurrounded with ſuch Numbers (as Incendiaries would inſinuate) who are not as much our Friends as we deſerve, not only among thoſe who are of a different Perſuaſion, but even among the other Sects of the reformed Religion; yet, I believe it muſt be allowed on all Hands, that a Houſe divided againſt itſelf can never

never poſſibly ſtand, and that we (as all other Religions do) ſhould live together in Unity and Love; that it is agreeable to all the Rules of Policy and Prudence that we ſhould do ſo, and not leſſen our own Strength, by ſuch ſtrange Diviſions as have of late ariſen among us, without the leaſt Colour of a real Foundation.

Have not his Majeſty's faithful, loyal Subjects of *Ireland*, always hitherto gloried in convincing him, that he has not in any of his Dominions, more faithful and more loyal Subjects? And ſhall any of us now ſuffer ourſelves to be led away by the Artifices of ſelf-intereſted or diſſatisfied Men, to give our good and gracious Sovereign the leaſt Room to Queſtion our Attachments to him, or to doubt of our Sincerity.

A certain late Author, called, *Anthony Litton*, or the *Cork Surgeon*, in his firſt Number of his *Antidote againſt the Dublin Apothecary's Poiſon*, Page 11, ſays, "that a ſeditious

"Man

" Man cannot be a good Subject." And further, ſays he, ſpeaking of the People of *Ireland*, in a Sort of Fervency peculiar to his Manner of Writing, " Who then are the Favourites " to the King and People of *England?* " We ſurely ſtand foremoſt in the " Liſt. Let us hold this Favour by " deſerving it; and then we ſhall " diſcourage all treaſonable or ſedi- " tious Practices, and ſpurn at all " Fomentors of Diſcord and Diviſion " amongſt us." How then has this great Genius ſince acted? or has he ſince wrote in any Sort in Contradiction to theſe juſt and glorious Tenets? Again, ſays he, in Page 7 of the ſecond Number, " We have, by our wiſe Sub- " miſſion, convinced *England* that " we are her Children, and look " upon her with the reſpectful Eye " of her own Offspring; and by this " becoming Carriage, have won to " us her Affection, and ſhe takes " Pleaſure in nouriſhing, ſtrengthen- " ing, and enriching us. When any

" little

" little Diſcontent has ariſen, which
" might interrupt that Affection, ſo
" neceſſary indeed to the well-being
" of both, but inſeparable from ours,
" the Prince and his Miniſters have
" ever interpoſed, and uſed their good
" Offices, to prevent a Breach being
" made, which would be hurtful to
" *England*, but ruinous to us. And
" whoever attempts to weaken the
" Power of that Mediation, cuts away
" our Sheet-Anchor, and leaves us
" expoſed to the Mercy of furious
" Storms, and a turbulent Sea, and
" the Danger of being daſhed to Pie-
" ces upon Rocks. Yet this does
" this vile Incendiary, by provoking
" the People of *England* wantonly
" and unneceſſarily, in diſputing a
" Sovereignty which they are in Poſ-
" ſeſſion of, and able to hold, and
" doubtleſs reſolved ſo to do, and
" ſetting up an Intereſt in their King
" diſtinct from that of *Britain*;
" Cauſe, of itſelf, ſufficient to under-
" mine the Authority of the King

" and

" and his Miniſters, if they could be
" perſuaded to be Parties in ſuch an
" abſurd Scheme.—But his are not
" the Principles of *Iriſh* Proteſtants.
" —And to convince my Country-
" men that they ought not to be, I
" will ſhew them the Abſurdity, and
" the Danger of them, and the Be-
" nefit we receive from our Depen-
" dancy on *England*; and the infi-
" nite Loſs, nay, the total Ruin that
" muſt follow an Independancy, ſuch
" as *Charles Lucas* would eſtabliſh.—
" But that which is worſe even than
" this pernicious Doctrine, if any
" Thing can be worſe, is the abuſive,
" ſcurrilous, provoking Manner, in
" which he treats not only his main
" Subject, but even every Thing that
" relates to *England*, which no Words
" can expreſs but his own."

And again, in Page 8, he ſays,
" That his preſent Majeſty's Reign is
" a Seaſon in which there have been
" ſome of the greateſt Stateſmen that
" *England*, or any other Country,

" ever produced; and Viceroys of
" this Kingdom, by whom we have
" been promiſed from the Throne,
" that we ſhould be repreſented to
" his Majeſty, at their Return to his
" Royal Preſence, in the Manner we
" deſerved; and thoſe of them who
" returned to us, aſſured us, they ex-
" ecuted what they promiſed. In-
" deed, we are convinced they did
" not deceive us; for we feel the Be-
" nefit of our King's thoroughly
" knowing the true State and Condi-
" tion of this Country. What elſe
" could induce his Majeſty to give
" his Royal Bounty to the *Incorpo-*
" *rated Society*, or that uncommon
" Inſtance of his Generoſity, and fa-
" vour to the *Dublin Society?* Theſe
" are illuſtrious Proofs that the
" Throne is ſurrounded by our
" Friends; who, though they are
" called Enemies, fierce and inſatia-
" ble Ravagers, nay, worſe than Step-
" Fathers, are too good to ſuffer their
" private Reſentment, for the ill

" Manners,

" Manners, Falſhood and Virulence,
" of one factious Citizen, to ſmother
" their Benevolence to a grateful Na-
" tion."

There are many other Matters in the ſeven Numbers of theſe Papers, which would be too tedious to ſet down at preſent, therefore I ſhall refer my Readers to the peruſal of them. —Now, that a Perſon, who has wrote ſo excellently well, and with ſuch Truth and Juſtice, on ſo intereſting a Subject, ſhould be capable (as has been publickly inſinuated) of attempting to inflame the very ſame People, in ſo ſhort a Time, with any Sentiments in the leaſt contrary to any of theſe; or have any Hand in the ſtrange Productions, which are daily publiſhed in this City, ſo contradictory, and ſo much oppoſite to many of the Matters I have here quoted, and the many former Writings of this excellent Author, I cannot be brought to think, that there is upon the Face of the Earth, a Man of ſuch extraor-

dinary Abilities, with a Heart ſo diſingenuous, and ſo abandoned a Pen.

There is nothing more true, than that we owe many of the Bleſſings which we now enjoy, to the friendly, kind, and gracious Mediations of ſeveral Viceroys, with whoſe Preſence his Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour us; but the greateſt Bleſſing which this ſame Author hath mentioned in his ſecond Number, was poured upon us in the Adminiſtration, and through the Mediation and favourable Interpoſition of that Nobleman, who is our preſent Governor. I mean his Majeſty's Royal Charter, for Incorporating the Society for promoting *Engliſh* Proteſtant Working Schools, in *Ireland*; and at the ſame Time his Grace gave a handſome Bounty to the Society. And if I miſtake not, his Majeſty alſo, in a Time of the preſent Adminiſtration, ſhewed ſome Grace and Favour to the *Dublin* Society, for which, and for all his other Bounties, I hope we ſhall always ſhew ourſelves

ourſelves a grateful People; and that we are worthy of the ineſtimable Benefits of ſo great, ſo generous, and ſo good a King and Benefactor, and ſo kind and friendly a Governor and Mediator, and not ſuffer ourſelves to be miſled, by thoſe who have been moſt induſtrious to deceive us, nor let the infectious Breath of every ſcurrilous, poiſoned Libeller, unjuſtly blaſt the fair Repute of well known, honeſt, virtuous Men.

But to return, what is ſtill more aſtoniſhing, no Man is to make any uſe of either the Reaſon, or the Judgment he is Maſter of, and if upon any Occaſion he differs in Opinion with the Oppoſition, or votes contrary to their Dictates, let them appear to him never ſo abſurd or falſe, he is inſtantly declared an Enemy to his Country, has been bribed with Preferments, corrupted by Penſions, or amuſed with Promiſes; nay, I have alſo heard, that the open friendly Speeches, which Men have made in a general

general Way, over their Cups, when their Hearts have flowed with Love and Kindneſs to each other, have been laid hold upon, and conſtrued into party Promiſes (ever improper to be made, and as improper to be accepted of, or inſiſted upon) Promiſes, of which the honeſt, open hearted Man, had never harboured the leaſt Thought, nay, which are relative to Matters, which were not even under Contemplation at the Time.—If this be true, is it not contrary to all the Rules of Honour, Hoſpitality and Sociableneſs?

Then, it is ſaid, that an extraordinary and ſuperior Virtue has been ſhewn by many, in the Refuſal of Bribes; ſuch Virtue, as was worthy of a *Fabius*, a *Decius*, or a *Cincinnatus*; but why were not all theſe Offers and Temptations proved, when in the Preſence of thoſe to whom it was ſaid they were made, and of the whole Nation, theſe noble minded, virtuous Souls were called upon? I will venture

ture to ſay, that could it have been proved, it would have been gloried in.

And then to terrify all thoſe, who have ventured in this Tempeſt, to conſult their Judgments, there are the moſt ſurprizing and unprecedented Declarations publiſhed every Day, as if ſent from ſeveral Counties and Corporations in the Kingdom, threatning to return none but thoſe who, right or wrong, ſhall vote againſt the Court, and all its Schemes, as it is termed; for this is the Language, and the true Senſe of all theſe virulent Papers. If this be Liberty, it is Liberty to be chained to a Galley, to work at an Oar, for the Slavery of the Body is a State of Eaſe and Happineſs to a Reſtraint on the Mind; and in this Condition muſt every future Repreſentative be, who is to be denied the Uſe of either Reaſon, Will, or Judgment.

I believe I may with great Safety ſay, that there never was a Matter bebated in our H—e of C——s, of greater

greater, real Difficulty, and of ſuch Importance, as was the laſt Queſtion, the underſtanding of it depended upon a thorough Knowledge of the Conſtitution, and the ſeveral Revenues of this Kingdom, which, I am ſorry to ſay, but few here make it their Buſineſs, in any Sort, to be acquainted with. It is otherwiſe in *England*; for, I do believe, that ſeveral of the youngeſt Men in Parliament there, are equal in Wiſdom even to any of the renowned Senate of *Rome*; and yet, I ſhould be ſorry to think, that any Man on either Side of the Queſtion, was not inſtructed as fully as he could be, in the Nature and Knowledge of that Queſtion, which, on both Sides, was allowed to be of the higheſt Importance that was ever brought before their Houſe, before he gave his Vote; for, by this Bill, the National Debt was to be paid, and the National Credit was in Queſtion.

Of all human Virtues, there is none ſo noble, and of ſuch true Eſtimation,

as

as a ſincere and real Love for their Country; but if there be any uncommon or exemplary Puniſhment in a future State, it muſt be for that Man, (if ſuch there be) who, under the Appearance of this heavenly Virtue, but from Ambition, or to ſerve his own private Ends, or from Diſſatisfaction or Diſguſt, or from any wrong, improper, or unjuſtifiable Views, ſhall inflame and diſturb the Minds of an innocent People, by Miſrepreſentations, and by ſuch low, ſcandalous, falſe, and infamous Libels, as are a Diſgrace to human Nature, many of which would even make the moſt abandoned bluſh to read; and by alarming them with the Fears of Evils which have no Exiſtence, and of which they never would themſelves have thought, to the manifeſt Prejudice of all Trade and Induſtry, beſides filling the Hearts of honeſt Men with Burnings, Jealouſies, and Rancour, to-

wards each other, and creating Differences and Animosities between the nearest Relations, and most intimate Friends, perhaps never to be healed or eradicated, though in Sense and Reason, there be not the least Foundation for any of them.— Are not these Incendiaries answerable for all the Consequences? And what Horrors must they not feel on this Occasion? For no Man can deceive himself, as to his real Views and Motives in evety Thing he undertakes; and be assured, my Fellow-Subjects, there cannot be a more atrocious Crime, than to court a popular Applause at the Expence of Truth, and by misleading the People.

I should be very sorry, that there should be any among us, whom no Demonstration can satisfy, nor Proof convince. However, as there is not any Thing which contributes more to the Peace and Happiness of every Society,

Society, than that there ſhould be a mutual, conſtant Confidence and Harmony between thoſe who govern, and thoſe who are governed; and as any Attempt to deſtroy either the one, or the other, of theſe moſt neceſſary Ingredients to the Preſervation of the Body Politick, muſt tend to the Deſtruction of the Whole, I do therefore entreat that my Fellow-Subjects will be moſt cautious in crediting any Reports of this Tendency, without examining well the Nature of them, and the Probability of their being true; and will alſo conſider, that there has been a very recent Inſtance, where, as heavy a Charge on Government as could have been ſuggeſted or invented, no leſs than a Deſign to ruin us, (as it was termed) has been proved to have been a groſs Miſtake, and that, in the moſt publick Manner, even to a Demonſtration beyond the leaſt Poſſibility of Contradiction or Doubt:

I mean that Story*, ſo unjuſtly raiſed in this Kingdom, and which ſo long, and ſo ſtrangely gained ſo general a Credit, that an Attempt was made by the Government here, in a Time of the preſent Admintiſtration, to have the additional Duties continued for 21 Years, in order (as it has been often ſaid, and long believed) to render future Parliaments in this Kingdom unneceſſary, or at leaſt of little uſe.—O, unhappy Mortals! that the Lot of human Nature hath not ſufficient in its Store of real Evils, but that our Fancies muſt be ſet at Work, to frame imaginary ones.

The Removal of ſome Perſons, who had Employments and Penſions from the Crown, has made a mighty Noiſe in this Kingdom: Pray, has not the ſame Thing been often done, without the leaſt Alarm, in another Kingdom, who, I believe, think they have as much Liberty, as we

* The whole Account of this Tranſaction is fully ſet forth, in the 5th Number of the Cork Surgeon.

we can ever pretend to? Shall a King, in this Caſe, be in a worſe Condition than a Subject, who may, without Offence to any other, diſmiſs from his Service, and withdraw his Bounty from any of his Servants, or Dependants, who he ſhall think have forfeited his Favour, nay, who have even queſtioned his Right to the very Fund, from which his Bounty flowed to them?

Now, upon the Whole, I am in Hopes, that the preſent Flame, which has been ſo ſtrangely blown up, and which has too long, unhappily, and unreaſonably exiſted, will yet ſubſide, and Men return to the Uſe and Exerciſe of Reaſon, and of their own Judgments: And certain I am, if once they come to examine cooly and diſpaſſionately, into the ſeveral Matters of which I have here treated, and ſhall ſee them in their proper Colours, they will then find, that Mr. *N—l* has not been cenſured

for

for any Thing, which might not have happened to the beſt, I will not ſay to the moſt prudent, of Men. That the B—l which was thrown out this S——s, becauſe it was inſerted therein, *that his Majeſty had conſented to the Application of the Money in the Treaſury to the Paymcnt of the national Debt*, was oppoſed, not upon account of the Matter of Right, (for this, as I have ſaid before, was admitted even by thoſe who knew it beſt, and were moſt ſanguine) but becauſe it was thought by ſome, to be unneceſſary, and improper. And when honeſt Men, who are at preſent ignorant of theſe Matters of Difficulty, and are, without any Cauſe, ſo unreaſonably diſturbed, ſhall come to find that our unhappy Diſputes have been, not about Eſſentials, but merely upon Forms and Ceremonies, and which, had the Conſequences been foreſeen, would not (I am inclined to believe) have been

been inſiſted upon, by Men of known Integrity of Heart, and of ſuch ſuperior Abilities, as ſome of the Majority, are on every Hand, allowed to have; and when my fellow Subjects ſhall find, how greatly they have been deceived, and how much they have been miſled by ſome, who make it their daily Buſineſs, to enrage and inflame them; and ſhall be ſatisfied, that the ſmalleſt Attempt has not been made to injure them, in the leaſt Reſpect, as to their Rights and Priviledges, they will then be ſorry for their unreaſonable Heats, and will abhor and deſpiſe the Authors of their groundleſs Troubles, more than ever they revered or honoured them.——And when our gracious Sovereign ſhall find, that his Right was not really in the leaſt diſputed, by thoſe of the Majority, who underſtood it beſt, and that their Objection was, only to the Propriety of the Bill, and

that

that ſeveral, from not underſtanding this Diſtinction, have been miſled, and have erred in their Judgments, I hope his Majeſty will, out of his wonted Grace and Goodneſs, make Allowances for any Indiſcretions, which the beſt of Subjects in ſuch Caſes, and from miſtaken Cauſes, might unknowingly, and undeſignedly have committed; and conſider that, *the wiſeſt and the beſt may Err.*

Some QUERIES, humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Publick.

IS there any Thing in this World of more ineſtimable real Value, than a good Character?

Is it not for the Benefit of Society, that this Worth and Value ſhould be put upon the good Name of a Man, and that Virtue ſhould ever be revered?

Can

Can there then be a more unpardonable Sin, than unjuſtly, without Foundation, or even without the fulleſt Proof, to take from a Man a Jewel of ſuch Precioufneſs and Value?

Would not he that is poſſeſſed of it, be rather robbed of all he is worth, nay even of his Life?

What then do Libels and Invectives do?

Are they not Stabs in the Dark? Wounds to the Characters of Men, whilſt the Hand that gives them lies concealed?

If they wound a virtuous Man, is it not an Injury to Society, and worſe than Murder to him? And, if they fall upon a vicious Perſon, do they not rather provoke the Vice, and rather harden, than correct the Man?

Does not true Correction, lye in attacking the Vices and the Follies of Men? Is it not Defamation to attack the Perſon?

Does he who writes an Invective, or a Libel againſt a Man, do it with a

View either to reform him, or to ſerve the Publick? Or does he not write it, to diſturb the Quiet, and deſtroy the Peace of another?

Is it not againſt every Rule and Dictate of Religion, Humanity, and Charity, either to write, to print, or to encourage a Libel?

Is it not the Golden Rule of Religion, Virtue, and Morality, that Men ſhould do unto others, as they would they ſhould do unto them? And does he who writes a Libel, act according to this Rule?

Does he who writes againſt the Man, and not againſt his Crimes, his Follies, or his Errors, ever prove more than his own Envy, and the others Superiority?

Will an evil hearted Libeller ſtick at Invention, when he has not Truth to tell? And if ſo, what Character is ſafe?

Why ſhould not Truth loſe its Force in an Invective, as it does in a Panegyrick?

Can

Can there be ſuch an evil Diſpoſition in the Nature of Man, as to believe Evil of his Fellow-creatures rather than Good?

Are we not taught by our Religion, and by every Law, political, and moral, to be ſubſervient to that Government by which we are protected?

Would it not be a Sin of the blackeſt Dye, to inflame the People wit out Cauſe, but to ſerve private Purpoſes; and to teach them to deſpiſe their Governors and Rulers?

Should that happen to be the Caſe in any State, or Society, would not Diſobedience to the Laws, of courſe, enſue, and the End be Confuſion and Anarchy, and the total Ruin of that Society?

Are not private Connections, Miſrepreſentations, and falſe Inſinuations as to Matters of Government, as dangerous in a State as Bribery and Corruption are?

Does not the Peace and Happineſs, nay, the very Being of every Society, depend upon a mutual Confidence and Harmony,

Harmony, between thoſe who govern, and thoſe who are governed? And ought any Attempt to be made to break, or even in the leaſt to interrupt this neceſſary Confidence and Harmony, but upon the ſtrongeſt Certainty of a real Cauſe for it?

Where Libels are wrote all on one Side of the Queſtion, and none on the other, on which Side, muſt reaſonable, unprejudiced Men conclude the Superiority to be?

Would any Nation, or People, have it thought, that their Opinion or Eſteem, could be changed, or in the leaſt affected by the poiſoned Breath of every ſcurrilous Libeller?

Are Forms and Ceremonies worth contending for, when Eſſentials may be hurted by the Conteſt?

The E N D.

A

SECOND LETTER

TO THE

PUBLICK,

ON THE

PRESENT POSTURE

OF

AFFAIRS.

O Navis! referent in mare te novi
Fluctus? ô quid agis? fortiter occupa
Portum. ————————

——*Tu, nisi ventis*
Debes ludibrium, cave,
Nuper Solicitum quæ mihi tædium
Nunc desiderium, curáque non levis
Interfusa nitentes
Vites æquora Cycladas.

HORACE Lib. 1. Ode 14.

DUBLIN: Printed in the Year M,DCC,LIV.

A

SECOND LETTER, &c.

IT is not yet five Years ſince this City, nay the whole Kingdom, raged with ſuch unhappy Diſcords, and Diviſions, that every thinking Man who had any Love for the Whole, ſhuddered at the Thoughts of the Conſequences; and yet I believe I may, with the greateſt Truth and Safety ſay, that at that Time, not One in five Thouſand could tell in what they were injured; or why, or wherefore they were ſo heated and diſturbed——— Indeed, it was impoſſible———And now, before the many Evils which thoſe unlucky Times produced, have been any Thing near ſurmounted or removed, we are again with as little Cauſe, plunging ourſelves into freſh Troubles, which, if ſome ſpeedy Stop be not put to them by ſome friendly Hand, God only knows, where they may End. For this Purpoſe only, I have again taken up my Pen, in this my Second Letter to the Publick, and as the Motto to it, is (I believe) extreamly

apropo, and as ſome of my Readers may not underſtand the Original Language, I have given them Mr. *Francis*'s Tranſlation of it.

Ill-fated Veſſel! Shall the Waves again
Tempeſtuous bear thee to the faithleſs Main?
What would thy Madneſs, thus with Storms to
ſport?
Ah! yet with Caution ſeize the friendly Port.
Ah! yet take heed, leaſt theſe new Tempeſts
ſweep,
In ſportive Rage, thy Glories to the Deep.
Thou late my deep Anxiety and Fear,
And now my fond Deſire, and tender Care,
Ah! yet take heed, avoid theſe fatal Seas,
Which roll among the ſhining Cyclades.

In a former Letter, I have, in a plain, familiar Narrative of Facts and Truths, endeavoured to conciliate my fellow Subjects, and to open their Eyes, that they may ſee the ſeveral Matters in their proper Colours, which have ſo long, moſt improperly, and without the leaſt Foundation in either Senſe or Reaſon, diſquieted their Minds, and in order more to forward this good Work, I have therein furniſhed them with ſeveral Quotations out of the ſeven Numbers of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote againſt the *Dublin* Apothecary's Poiſon, which are wrote with ſuch Energy, and with ſuch Truth, as may make them worthy of the moſt able Penman, and the beſt of Minds; and as the fatal

Effects

Effects of that moſt deadly Poiſon are far from being as yet removed, in order to convince my Fellow-Subjects (if poſſible) of the many Dangers they are again embarking in, by their preſent much miſtaken Conduct, I ſhall ſet down a few more of the excellent Sentiments contained in theſe Pamphlets, as they are now out of Print, and but in the Hands of few, with ſome Remarks upon them, as they are applicable to the preſent Times, and ſome few further Obſervations upon the preſent Poſture of Affairs.

In Page 13th of his firſt Number, ſpeaking of the Conſequences of Diſreſpect to Government, are theſe Lines.

" Can a Perſon be looked upon as a Friend " to the Commonwealth, who maliciouſly, " or for his own baſe Purpoſes, miſrepreſents " and blackens to the People, every Miniſter " of Government, to weaken their Authority; " and perſuades the Mob, that the original " Compact is broken, and that the whole " Power is devolved upon them; and this at " the Time, when all Men feel their Wealth " increaſing, and Liberty flouriſhing, and in " it's full Vigour? — Nay, at a Time, when " this Trumpeter of Sedition, blows Diſcon- " tent, Diſcord, Violence and War through " the City of *Dublin*, and yet is not inter- " rupted by the ſtrong Hand of Juſtice; ſo " great is it's Love for Liberty!"

Indeed, were Rulers and Governors to combine together, or conſpire to enſlave and ruin

the People committed to their Care, who then would not complain, nay, who ſhould not oppoſe? But if the whole Society, nor even a ſingle Member of it, can truly charge them with any arbitrary, unjuſt, illegal, or improper Act, or even with the leaſt real Attempt to the Prejudice of their Lives or Properties, ſhall every inſignificant Member of Society, and every ſory Scribler be at Liberty to queſtion, quarrel with, and abuſe ſo good a Government, when prompted to it, either from Diſappointment, Diſguſt, Envy, Revenge, or any other private Views? Can any Man living be ſo infatuated as to think, that this is Liberty, that glorious heavenly Virtue, that only Sanction gives to what is Juſt and Right? No, my fellow Subjects, I would have you to know, that this is true Licentiouſneſs, that ugly, horrid, helliſh Monſter, that eternal Parent of Confuſion and Diſorder; and ſuch a Priviledge, ſo far from being of any publick Utility, muſt abſolutely tend (as it has ever done) to the Subverſion of all Order, and end in the Deſtruction of every Society it is ſuffered in.

But how muſt it provoke every well-hearted virtuous Man, when honeſt Truth, and fair Experience ſhall convince them, that our preſent Complaints are every one of them without the leaſt Foundation? And then, to reflect upon the uncommon, moſt improper, and undecent, nay, I may ſay, ſavage Behaviour and Treatment which is daily offered in the moſt publick Manner, even to ſeveral Perſons

ſons of the higheſt Rank and Station, who (let the prejudiced ſay or think what they will) are known to be Men of the ſtricteſt Honour, Probity, Humanity and Benevolence; and which is come to ſuch a Pitch, that there is no attending any of the publick Amuſements in this City with the leaſt Pleaſure, or Satisfaction, for the whole is interrupted, and eſpecially the Theatre, (where the moſt noble Entertainment is exhibited that a rational Creature is capable of receiving) with ſuch ſtrange unheard of Noiſes, Groanings, Skrieks and Shoutings, that were a Stranger from any civilized Nation to happen to be among us at ſome of theſe Times, he muſt conclude, that we are as far from being civilized, as a Mountain *Tartar*, or the Company of a Bear Garden.

And then ſeveral of the Sentiments and Expreſſions in ſome of the beſt of the Plays which are exhibited here, are moſt ſurprizingly wreſted, and Applications made of them to private Purpoſes, to the abſolute Proſtitution of the Stage, and the manifeſt Perverſion of the glorious, noble Ends for which it was deſigned and inſtituted, and from thence it is moſt cruelly attempted, to make ridiculous, and bring into Contempt, even the moſt exalted Perſonages, who from their Situation, or Stations in Life, or from other Conſiderations, cannot take Notice of, or get a proper Satisfaction, either in a publick or a private Way

for theſe unprovoked, foul Injuries that are daily offered them.

Is not this like buffetting a Man whoſe Hands are bound, and is it not moſt manifeſty contrary to all the Rules of Humanity, Generoſity, true Spirit and Honour? If theſe Proceedings be continued, ſhall we not ſoon have a deſolate Kingdom, or will any Perſon of Conſequence viſit it? It is terrible to think, that the Innocent muſt ſuffer with the Guilty in one common Fate, but much I fear it will be ſo.

We have already (as I have before mentioned) been miſtaken in many Things, and in ſome we have acted as if we had been Right, and I fear, we have acted amiſs; and I have before mentioned ſome Inſtances of the Kind. Now, I would not be underſtood, that becauſe we have acted amiſs from ſome Miſtakes, that we ſhould be therefore lulled into a careleſs Security for ever; no, but I would have us to purſue the only proper Mean, which is to examine, conſider, and be ſatisfied that we are Right before we Act, at leaſt before we violently Act—— Among other Miſtakes which we have unfortunately committed, by our being miſled, I mentioned that of the additional Duties being attempted to be continued for 21 Years; at which the whole Kingdom was in an univerſal Flame at the Time it was rumoured, and for a long Time afterwards; it having been repreſented to the People, that it was a Deſign in the Government, to render future

Parliaments

Parliaments in this Kingdom unneceſſary, or of little Uſe, at leaſt during that Space of Time, and to ruin us for ever, but as I did not in my former Letter ſet forth the Particulars of that Affair, and as it is fully, fairly, and truly done in the 5th Number of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, I have here tranſcrib'd it for the Benefit of the Publick.

" Lord *Carteret* held one Seſſion of Par-
" liament in the late King's Reign, *viz.* 1725,
" and two in his preſent Majeſty's, *viz.* 1727
" and 1729. In 1715 the Houſe of Com-
" mons gave the Government a Vote of Cre-
" dit, upon Apprehenſion of ſome Deſign upon
" this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender,
" and the Sum of 50000 *l.* was expended in
" raiſing additional Troops, and in other Ar-
" ticles judged to be neceſſary for the Defence
" of the Kingdom. Here begun the national
" Debt, which grew by 1729 to the Sum of
" 220,730 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d* ½. By ſo great a Debt
" there was a large Arrear due to the military
" Eſtabliſhment, which it was thought neceſ-
" ſary to diſcharge, and accordingly the Com-
" mons agreed to provide a Fund, to pay the
" Intereſt of 200,000 *l.* and to produce a
" ſinking Fund for the Principal. When the
" Fund was agreed upon, a Queſtion then a-
" roſe, for how long Time this Fund ſhould
" be granted. ——— One Side of the Houſe
" ſay'd that as the Money was to be borrowed,
" the Fund muſt be mortgaged as in *England*,
" or, as in the Caſe of private Perſons untill the

" Debt

" Debt was paid, or no body would lend upon
" a precarious Title for two Years only; and
" moved that it ſhould be granted to his Majeſty,
" his Heirs, and Succeſſors, for ever redeema-
" able by Parliament; and ſaid, that when-
" ever the ſinking Fund diſcharged the Debt,
" the Fund would be annihilated of courſe.
" ——The other Side inſiſted, That Parlia-
" mentary Security being once engaged, the
" Creditor could be as well ſatisfy'd with two
" Years, as with a perpetual Grant; that when
" it was granted, but for two Years, it would
" be always in their own Power to change, as
" was moſt convenient, and that from the Na-
" ture of our Conſtitution, it was not political
" to give any Funds for a longer Term than for
" two Years, for the Uſe of the Government;
" This Party prevailed 97 againſt 93. And
" I think there never was a Queſtion in Parlia-
" ment, wherein a Man might have voted on
" either Side with leſs Diſreputation of being
" a Party Man. The firſt had Juſtice in all
" Appearance on their Side: The latter could
" only be juſtified by the Event. And they
" were juſtified, for the Money was immedi-
" ately lent upon the Security.

" But here was no Queſtion about the addi-
" tional Duties, to put off the Calling of Par-
" liaments. To ſave the Lord Lieutenant's
" Wages *, Or to enable the Parliament of
" *England* to receive Appeals, and to make
" Acts and Orders to bind us. The Queſtion
" was

* This was the Apothecary's Term.

" was only about a Fund computed then at
" 15000 *l. per Ann.* or thereabout, to satisfy
" this Debt. There was a Majority of four
" Votes, so that in Lord *Carteret*'s Admi-
" nistration, certainly this Nation was not spe-
" cifically saved by one Patriot Vote. What
" Amends can this base Man make to that
" great Nobleman, for this heinous Injury of-
" fered to his Character, a greater sure can-
" not be offered than to say, he meant to in-
" slave a loyal Kingdom. But what Repara-
" tion does he imagine he will be able to make
" to this House of Commons, where assuredly
" he will be called to Account, or great Wrong
" will be done to us who are represented, as
" well as to our Representatives for falsely,
" scandalously, and maliciously traducing them
" to the People as Betrayers of their Consti-
" tuents, in putting their Liberty, which cer-
" tainly depends upon the frequent holding of
" Parliaments, to so great Hazard as to be
" preserved but by one Vote.

" In 1731 when the Duke of *Dorset* was
" Lord Lieutenant, the Debt of 220730 *l.*
" 15 *s.* 3 *d* ½, which was left unprovided for
" in 1729, was found to have grown by the
" 25th of *March* preceding to 135593 *l.* 4 *s.*
" 10 *d* ½. Then the Commons resolved to
" provide for 100000 *l.* of this new Debt, as
" they had for 200000 *l.* of the old, and a
" new Question arose about the Time of the
" Grant, One Side insisted to give it for 21
" Years, with the additional Argument, of the

" Fund

" Fund having been already engaged, and " therefore ought to be made a better Security " for an additional Debt. But the other Side " had Experience of their Credit to ſtrengthen " their Cauſe, and prevailed, 81 to 80, of " which Majority, Colonel *Tottenham* was " one, and I have heard went there in his " Boots. But ſurely without any Diſparage- " ment to that Gentleman, the eighty who " left nothing to Fortune, who were there " from the Beginning of the Debate, and did " not run any Hazard of letting their Country " want their Votes, deſerve ſome Part of the " Praiſe."

" You ſee now what Foundation there was " for this Incendiary's breaking forth into ſo " indecent Expreſſions againſt the Lord Lieu- " tenant and Parliament. It is plain by my " Relation, and you may depend upon the " Validity of it in all the material Parts, that " there was not the leaſt Attempt upon addi- " tional Duties, for the ordinary Support of " the Government."

I before mentioned in my former Letter, that Mr. *N——l* was only cenſured for what might have happened to the beſt, tho' not to the moſt prudent of Men, and that he was expelled the Houſe for a Contempt in not complying with the Orders and Reſolutions of the H——ſe in the preceding S——s, but in order to clear up ſome Miſtakes which have ariſen in the Minds of Men in Regard to this Gentleman, and to ſhew how willing he was to act

the

the Part of a fair and honeſt Man, I muſt here add further that it is ſaid, (and I believe with truth,) that Mr. *N——l* publickly and ſolemnly diſavowed his having any Intention of not complying with the Orders of the H——e, but owned he had been miſtaken in the Means he had taken to enable him to pay Obedience to them; and that in Order to make the beſt Reparation to the Publick in his Power, he freely, voluntarily, and of his own Accord offered the veſting of his Eſtate in Truſtees to be appointed by the H——ſe of C——s, ſubject to the Charge of making effectual the ſeveral Barracks built, rebuilt, or repaired by him. But whether this, or the Meaſure which has been purſued, was moſt for the Benefit of the Nation, every rational Man is as capable of judging, as I ſhall here pretend to be: I ſhall only obſerve that by Mr. *N——l*'s Propoſal, the Publick would have had ample Juſtice done them with Regard to the Barracks.

In regard to the Bill for paying off the Reſidue of the national Debt (which is commonly, but moſt improperly called the Money Bill) I muſt alſo in this Letter beg Leave further to obſerve, that antecedent to the Debate in the H——ſe a Pamphlet was publiſhed (of which a 2d Edition has ſince come out,) by which it appears to a Demonſtration that his Majeſty has a private Eſtate in this Kingdom, the antient Inheritance of the Crown unappropriated, and which he may diſpoſe of to the Uſes of Government in general, according to his own Diſcretion,

cretion, and that this private Estate, be it what it will, has contributed to the Redundancy that was in the Treasury at the Time this Bill was framed; and I believe, every Man who was present at the Debate, must acknowledge, that this was not contradicted, nay that it was admitted even by those of the Majority who knew it best. And among the many Papers which have been since wrote in Defence of the rejecting the Bill, I don't find, that this most material principal Point has been even attempted to be disproved, and unless this can be done, all Arguments that his Majesty had not a Right to give his Consent to the Disposal of any of the Fund, in which, he, so manifestly, had a Share, can have no Weight but with those, who, either have no Reason, or are determined not to use it, if they have. And this I will venture to assert, that he who attempts to answer any Argument, and neglects the Principles on which it is founded, is either ignorant of the Rules of true Reasoning, or does it with a View to confound the Subject, and deceive his Readers; but true Judgment will easily discern such Fallacies as these, let their Gloss and Ornaments be what they will.

But let any unprejudiced, reasonable Man, candidly and fairly examine these extraordinary Productions, and he must find, that in the general, they are nothing but meer Heaps of Rhapsody, Writings, without the least Appearance of Reasoning, Connection, Sense, or Truth, or of any Design or Intention to convince

convince or conciliate; but on the contrary, have all the Appearances of being calculated to disturb us, without any Cause, and to distract the common People by high-sounding, empty Words, and preaching groundless Dangers in their Ears.——It is an easy Matter to enrage the Rabble, but let me tell you, it is not so easy to appease and quiet them when once they are enraged.

Whose Blindfold Madness is but to destroy,
And like the Fire commissioned by the Winds,
Begins on Sheds, but rolling in a Round,
On Pallaces returns. DRYD. Don. Seb.

But pray now, in this particular Instance, (I mean in regard to this Bill) do but observe the Steps taken by his Majesty, and you will find that his royal Attention to the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects, and to the just Prerogatives of the Crown which are inseparably connected with each other, was in this as in every other Instance his sole Guide.——His Majesty required the Opinion of all the chief Judges of *England*, assisted by the Attorney and Solicitor General, how the Law stood in this Particular; their unanimous Answer was, that the previous Consent was Part of the Royal Prerogative. The Result of this Opinion was communicated to the Privy Council of this Kingdom, under the Hands of eighteen of the

Privy

Privy Council of *England*, among whom were all the Chief Judges.

An Argument that has been mentioned here in Publick, makes it neceſſary to obſerve in this Place, that the Common Law of *England* is the common Law of *Ireland*, and therefore it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the chief Judges of *England* could have erred for Want of Knowledge.

But then it is ſaid by Numbers, If his Majeſty has all along had this Right, how comes it to paſs that it was never inſiſted upon, or even the leaſt Mention made of it, untill within theſe four Years.——There is not any Thing more eaſily anſwered, untill the Year 1749 there never was a Redundancy, or Ballance in the Treaſury, that required any ſuch Attention, as to become an Object of publick Conſideration. ——But (as I have ſo often mentioned, and it cannot be too often urged, as it is the Principle and the Groundwork upon which the whole of this Debate muſt turn) if his Majeſty has a private Eſtate in this Kingdom unappropriated, and that he has ſo long out of his Grace and Bounty, ſuffered it to be applied together with the appropriated Revenues, in defraying the publick Charges and Expences of the State and Government, and to pay the national Debt, and that a Redundancy has ariſen upon the whole; would it not be an Act of the moſt exemplary Ingratitude, to turn the Generoſity and Bounty of our gracious Benefactor to his own Prejudice, and to plead againſt him the

Length

Length of that Poſſeſſion, which through his Friendſhip, Kindneſs, Love, and Indulgence to us, we only have obtained.

I do moſt earneſtly wiſh that this Matter, which is now really become of the greateſt Importance to this Kingdom, may have been as fully conſidered in all its Lights, and with all its Conſequences, as it ſhould have been, by all thoſe who have voted either for, or againſt the Bill, for this every Man muſt know, that he who gives his Vote in any Caſe, where the Intereſt and Welfare of his Country is in Queſtion, without being as fully Maſter of the Subject, as from the ſtricteſt Inquiry, and the beſt Information, he can poſſibly be, if he errs, tho' he is not ſo wicked, yet, he is as anſwerable to his Country for the Miſchiefs of his Miſtake, as he, who *malo Animo*, from Faction, or from party Connections, and with Deſign, ſhould give his Vote againſt his Knowledge, his Opinion, or his Judgment.——And here I muſt obſerve, that the ſeveral Arguments I have heard againſt receiving the Bill (whatever Conſideration they might deſerve if the Debate were upon a Bill for altering the Conſtitution in this Point) ſeem to have no Force as the Conſtitution ſtands at preſent.

Before I conclude upon this Subject, I cannot avoid taking ſome Notice of the many Secrets in regard to this Bill, which have both propagated here of late, as News from *England*, by almoſt every Packet that arrived,

than which, there was never any Thing more ſtrange, inconſiſtent, and prepoſterous; but what is moſt aſtoniſhing, and forces me to fear that ſome ill Fate, or ſome unfortunate Cataſtrophe (which God avert) is hanging over our Heads, they are believed by Men of Senſe.——— Firſt, it was ſaid, and prodigious Credit was given to it, that the Alteration in the Bill on the other Side of the Water, and all the Tranſactions relative to it, were done only by the M——ry, and that his M——y knew nothing of the Matter.——Then, it was ſaid, that his M——y did know of ſeveral of the Tranſactions here, but that Matters had not been properly repreſented to him, and that the young P——e and the D——e had had upon all Occaſions ſhewn the greateſt Diſapprobation of, and Diſlike to the Proceedings in *England*, in Regard to this Kingdom.——Then, it was ſaid, that the M——ry were not at Court, or in *London*, that they were in the Country when theſe Affairs were in Agitation, and knew nothing of them until their Return, and that every Thing which had been done was publickly diſapproved of, and were to be immediately rectified, and many Things counterманded which had been ordered, but not yet executed; with many other Tales and Fables more abſurd and ridiculous (if poſſible) than theſe, and which it is a Shame to hear of. Theſe may be Rattles for the Mob to play and ſport with for the preſent, and to keep alive their furious ill

judged

judged Zeal, but alas! Deceits like these, may raise such Storms and Tempests, as the poor Vessel may never be able to weather, and the Dangers seen too late.

There does not live a Man who has a more strong, sincere and proper Love for his Country, than the Author of this Letter has, or whom it would more concern, if any real Injury was to be done to it: But let us not be alarmed without real Cause, and distract ourselves with the Fear of Dangers, which were never in the least intended us, and thus, from Phantoms of our own creating, produce real Mischiefs to us and our Posterities for ever; for such may be the Case, if our Enemies, or our Rivals should from any Conduct of ours be encouraged to represent us (tho' never so unjustly) as an ungrateful People, or unworthy of the kind Protection we receive. And that we have Rivals, (and of course Enemies) ay, and most dangerous Rivals even in the very staple Commodity of our Kingdom, every Man must know, who knows any Thing, I mean, the Linnen Trade, our Health, our Strength, our Wealth, nay, our very Vitals; and should we by any ill judged Conduct of ours provoke and stir up those, (who can easily do it,) either to discourage us, or to encourage our Rivals, we soon should, from a flourishing Nation, become, a Bankrupt wretched People. Besides, " by discontenting " ourselves without Cause, we shall make our-

" ſelves for ever unhappy, as we ſhall learn
" to diſtaſte all Things good, all Things whole-
" ſome for us."

This leads me to mention ſome more Quotations from this ſame Author, *The Cork Surgeon's Antidote*, &c. for which, not only I, but the whole People of this Kingdom are for ever ndebted; and may we write them on the Tables of our Hearts.

In ſpeaking of the ill Conduct of *Charles Lucas* in endeavouring to enflame the People, or to inſpire them with Notions which may lead them to commit ſome Act of Offence to our good and gracious Sovereign, he in Page 6 of the firſt Number, ſpeaks as follows,

" The Subject of this Day, ſhall be his
" (meaning the *Dublin* Apothecary) Loyalty,
" and Allegiance to our great and good King
" *George* the IId; under whom, the Subjects
" of this Kingdom, have not only received
" ſuch Protection, as good Subjects ſhould re-
" ceive; but have been alſo treated in all Re-
" ſpects, with the Tenderneſs of a natural Pa-
" rent. He has encouraged our Trade; pro-
" moted our Manufactures; defended our Li-
" berties: And in ſhort, in his glorious Reign,
" have been laid Foundations, for our be-
" coming a rich, happy, and flouriſhing Peo-
" ple, and the Foundations are wiſely laid;
" for the Superſtructures riſe, upright, ſtrong,
" and beautiful; and unleſs we, by our own

" mad

" mad Frolicks deviate from the Plan, they " will be laſting too."

And then in Page 6. of the 3d. Number, ſpeaking of the bitter Invectives which are ſcattered through all the *Dublin* Apothecary's Works againſt the whole People of *England*, and expreſſing his great Satisfaction at their not being then countenanced, or adopted by any one wiſe, or good Subject in this Kingdom, he proceeds as follows, " And indeed, none " but Madmen, or factious deſperate Perſons " who have nothing to loſe in the Confuſion, " would provoke a Nation able without much " Labour to reduce us to our primitive Nothing, " to exert that Power they have in order to " convince, that we are Dependant. But we " want not to be taught this Doctrine; we " know it ſufficiently; and we rejoice in it. " It is our Strength, our Marrow, our Sinews. " We have no Safety without it."

And again in Page 6. No. 3. " But I will, " for Argument Sake, allow, that *Ireland* was " before the Revolution, independent of *Bri-* " *tain*. What is to be proved from hence, " but that ſhe was unable to maintain or defend " herſelf, even againſt inteſtine Commotions? " She ever lay expoſed to the Invaſion, Rapine, " and Plunder of Foreigners. Even the Cor- " ſairs of *Barbary*, in *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, " ſwept away the Inhabitants of whole Towns " upon her Coaſts. Her Dependency indeed

" was in thoſe Days too much confined to the " Perſon of the King."

" *Ireland* is yet in the ſame helpleſs State, " and her Neceſſity for Protection will grow " with her Trade. She hath not Timber to " build a Ship; and if ſhe had, ſhe cannot " ſpare Sailors out of her Trade to Man it. " Whither muſt ſhe look for Aſſiſtance?—— " For without Protection at Sea, her Situation, " her Commodities, her natural Diſpoſition " for Trade, avail her nothing. And without " Trade, we ſhould be ſoon a pretty Pack of " moneyleſs People. In another Century, in- " deed, we might have Timber enough to " build a Fleet: for two Thirds of the King- " dom would be quickly depopulated, and " Wood would naturally ſpring up in Place " of the People.

" The King of *Great Britain* is the ſupreme " executive Power: But for the Means of exe- " cuting that Power, he is truly as dependant " upon the Legiſlative Power, as any ſubor- " dinate Magiſtrate of *Great Britain* is upon " him. The Error of granting Money before " the Revolution, in general Terms, without " aſcertaining the Uſes, was diſcovered by " Services unperformed, and the yet increaſing " Neceſſities of the Princes. Therefore, from " that Period, the Money granted hath been " all along appropriated to particular Uſes: " Conſequently, whoever hath been depend- " ant upon the Force of *Britain* for Pro-

" tection

" tection, muſt have been ſtrictly and truly
" dependant upon the People of *Britain*,
" through it's Repreſentatives in Parliament,
" and that *Ireland* had this Protection, and
" ſtill has it, is evident, from it's Trade and
" Condition improving every Day, through
" Peace and War, without contributing, or be-
" ing able to contribute, any Thing towards
" it's own Defence, not even Privateers in War,
" worth ſpeaking of, to annoy the Enemy.—
" The Navy of *Britain* has been our Support,
" our Security: The Expence of which in
" this Year of univerſal Peace, amounts to
" 2,179,878 *l.* We have the Uſe thereof for
" our Defence, and pay not one Farthing of
" the Coſt; not even for the Yatch that at-
" tends the Service of our Government. Why
" are we thus ſpared?— Becauſe our Condition
" is truly repreſented by the faithful *Viceroys*;
" who know we are not able to bear larger
" Taxes, than we pay, without burthening
" ſome Branch or other of Trade, in ſuch a
" Manner, as may probably leſſen, rather than
" encreaſe the Fund. Why then have we this
" Protection?—Becauſe we need it: And our
" *Governors* truly inform the *King* and the
" *Parliament* of *Great Britain* that we are
" loyal Subjects, and firmly annexed to the In-
" tereſt of our *Mother Country*; that our
" Wealth is her own; and that, though we
" laboriouſly gather the Honey, we deſire but
" the Wax to remain with us; we freely give

" her the rich Subſtance thereof: Our Abun-
" dance ſhall be thrown into the Lap of her,
" who by her powerful Protection, enables us
" to gather it.— Thus are we protected by the
" Money and Strength of *Britain*; and ſhall
" we preſume to Talk, or even think of an
" *Independancy?*— And again, in Page 12th
of the ſame Number.

" Now to take a View of what we have to
" loſe by an Independancy; for it muſt be an
" Independancy by Force, *England* will not
" permit it while ſhe can help it, and Men of
" Fortune, Experience and Skill in the Inte-
" reſt of their Country will not deſire it;——
" Our whole Linen Manufacture that bring us
" in, or ſaves us, one Million of Pounds *per*
" *Annum*, and will quickly grow to Two,
" would be the firſt Sacrifice.——Every other
" Branch of our Trade to *America* which we
" enjoy undeniably by the Permiſſion of *Great*
" *Britain*, to which the foreign Plantations
" indiſputably belong, would follow.——
" The Protection of the *Britiſh* Navy, it's
" Forts and Garriſons every where muſt be
" entirely loſt."——And then in Page 13th
of the ſame Number he expreſſes himſelf as
follows,

" Wealth and Unanimity are the Corner
" Stones of national Strength and Happineſs.
" The Linen Manufacture is the Foundation
" of the firſt in this Kingdom: The Charter-
" Schools of the laſt: And they both ſubſiſt

" by

" by *England*. When she has the Means in " her Hands, can it be imagined, that she will " permit a People, whom she suspects to be " ripe for Rebellion, to grow more powerful? " What must she not fear from them, if they " were stronger, when they are insolent and " ungrateful in their present comparatively low " Condition? I am unwilling to mention how " much she may do, for she will be sufficient- " ly ingenious at finding out Expedients to " humble us, if there be need.—— But some " Things that are in her Power absolutely, be- " cause they are Matters of Trade, must and " ought to be mentioned, that we may be " truly sensible of our Dependancy."

" By the Laws of *England*, *Irish* Ships are " allowed to be *British*; by the first Act of " *Charles* the 2d. they were permitted to trade " to the Plantations, as freely as those really, " not nominally, of *Britain*.——But by 7 " and 8 of *William* 3d. it is enacted, that " no Merchandize of the Growth or Pro- " duct of any of the King's Plantations in " *Asia*, *Africa* or *Amirica*, shall be put on " Shore in *Ireland*, unless they have been " first landed in *England*, &c. and paid the " Rates and Duties wherewith they are " chargeable.

" No Man can say, this was unreasonable: " Because doubtless, the Finances of *England* " should be supported, by the Growth of her " own Plantations.——But from hence we

" may

" may obſerve, how eaſily *Great Britain*
" may enact, that Ships of *Ireland* ſhall not
" be deemed *Britiſh* Ships. Who can ſay,
" this would be Injuſtice, if we preſume, to
" ſet up for our ſelves, and wage War againſt
" her Sovereignty. Is it not amazing, that
" trading People who wholly depend upon the
" Indulgence of *Great Britain*, ſhould ven-
" ture to provoke her, who is always juſtly
" jealous of Incroachments in Trade, by
" which ſhe bears ſuch a Sway, throughout
" the whole World? And who knows, ſhe
" can cruſh us to Duſt, when ſhe pleaſes to de-
" prive us of that Trade, which her Laws allow
" us? Conſider ſoberly, if ſhe ſhould for two
" Years only take from you the *American*
" Trade; if ſhe ſhould for that Time exclude
" you from Exportation to her Plantations,
" as ſhe has from direct Importation, what
" Figure the lower Corporations in *Dublin*
" would make, and yet theſe are *Lucas*'s
" eminent Partizans——What amends could
" this Incendiary render for the Ruin of you
" and your Families? Weigh not what I ſay
" to you, by the Importance of my Perſon,
" but by the Reaſon of my Arguments."

Now, far be from me to expect any Thing I have mentioned either in this, or my former Letter, ſhould be implicitly received, or gain a Credit, unleſs the Truth of it can fully be proved, all I deſire is, as this Proof is in the power of every Man who is pleaſed to enquire,

that

that they will do ſo, that they will awake their Senſes, and diveſt themſelves of all Prejudices, that they make a right Judgment in Matters of ſuch extreme Importance, and of ſo great Conſequence to the whole Kingdom, as are thoſe, which are treated of in theſe my friendly Letters, otherwiſe, they are unpardonable; for, I beg leave to aſſure them, that it is now paſt all manner of Doubt, that there has not any Thing happened in this Kingdom ſince the late Revolution, that requires a more ſerious and a more ſober Conſideration.

A Man may deſerve Blame for committing an Error where Information is in his Power, and eſpecially in Affairs of Weight and Conſequence, but if he perſiſts in his Miſtake, he is never to be forgiven: But he, who when he finds that he was Wrong, retracts the Opinion he was of, gives to Mankind a convincing Proof, not only of his Wiſdom, but of the Goodneſs of his Heart.

I ſhall now conclude with obſerving, that on both Sides of the Queſtion upon the Bill for paying off the Reſidue of the national Debt, there were as good Proteſtants, as honeſt Men, as faithful loyal Subjects, and Men of as good Underſtanding as any in his Majeſty's Dominions.——And I would have my fellow Subjects conſider, that in the Minority, there were many Men of the largeſt independant Properties in the Kingdom, who reſide here conſtantly, and have Families here,

and

and whoſe Poſterity are to enjoy their Properties in the Kingdom, and that it cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that Men ſo intereſted, as they manifeſtly are, would have voted as they did, had they imagined that the true Intereſt of their Country could have ſuffered in the leaſt Reſpect, or in any Inſtance whatſoever, by the the paſſing of this Bill in the Manner it was ſent to us from *England*.

Advertiſement.

Advertiſement.

I Cannot omit taking Notice of an Advertiſement publiſhed the 7th of *February* laſt, by the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, in one of the Papers called the *Univerſal Advertiſer Extraordinary*, in the following Words.

WHEREAS it hath been injuriouſly inſinuated, in a Pamphlet, intitled, A LETTER TO THE PUBLICK, that the Author of the CORK-SURGEON'S ANTIDOTE, hath ſome Hand in the *ſtrange Productions* (as they are therein termed) *which are daily publiſhed in this City*; by which it is ſuppoſed he means *the various Printed Papers* that not only *daily*, but almoſt *hourly*, iſſue from the Preſs: And whereas the Deſign of this Inſinuation cannot be miſtaken, and hath probably, in ſome Meaſure, had its intended Effect, by making an Impreſſion on Some, *eaſy to believe* any Thing hurtful to the *Perſon*, againſt whom this is levelled: The Author of the CORK-SURGEON'S ANTIDOTE, not being deſirous to arrogate the Merit, or to bear the Demerit, of any other Perſon, thinks himſelf under a Neceſſity of *aſſuring the Publick, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, that he hath not been, directly or indirectly,*

directly, concerned, or had a Hand, in any Printed Paper, Pamphlet, or Book, that hath been publiſhed ſince the Year 1749: And he thus puts all Mankind to Defiance, to prove the contrary.—In Truth, ſince that Year, his Hands have been ſo full of Buſineſs, publick and private, that he could not find Leiſure to write for the Preſs, whatever might have been his Temptation or Inclination: But whenſoever he ſhall again take up his Pen for the Publick, (and perhaps the Time is not far off,) he will endeavour to convince, that he hath no Delight in Calumny or Scurrility, and that his Cauſe may ſafely rely upon TRUTH for Support.

In the mean Time, he hopes he hath not, in any Inſtance, deviated from his Duty to Society, or from thoſe *Conſtitutional* Principles, which he hath heretofore publiſhed; yet, if any Perſon ſhould think he hath, either in Deed or Word, gone aſtray, and will, with Candour and Good Manners, communicate his Sentiments, he ſhall receive all the Satisfaction ſuch a Perſon can think himſelf intitled to.

Now, the Author of that Letter aſſures the Perſon who publiſhed this Advertiſement, that there does not live a Man who more abhors either writing, or ſaying any Thing directly, or by Inſinuation in the leaſt to the Prejudice of another. And that he does not at this Day know who was the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, tho' he has often heard it; but this he knows, that there was not any Thing more

univerſally

univerſally reported, than that the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, was alſo the Author of, or had ſome Hand in writing the Anſwer to the Conſiderations on the Money Bill, and ſeveral other Papers which have been publiſhed on that Side of the Queſtion, ſince the preſent unhappy heats began, and if he has not heard ſuch Reports, he is one in five Hundred in the City of *Dublin*.—— If then it be true, that ſuch Reports were ſo generally ſpread, it never can be conſtrued, with any Juſtice to the Author of the Letter to the Publick, that he meaned or intended the leaſt Prejudice to the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, in declaring, that he could not be brought to believe, that a Perſon of ſuch uncommon Abilities, could be capable of writing any of the ſtrange Productions with which this much miſled Kingdom is every Day furniſhed, ſome of which are ſo extreamly oppoſite, to the many juſt and excellent Sentiments contained in his 7 Numbers —— On the contrary, if the *Cork* Surgeon had never before heard of theſe Reports, he ſhould rather be indebted to the Man who has given him an Opportunity of clearing himſelf to his Friends and to the Publick; and making manifeſt, the Malice of his Enemies.

F I N I S.

A

THIRD LETTER

TO THE

PUBLICK,

ON THE

PRESENT POSTURE

OF

AFFAIRS.

WITH

Some QUÆRIES

PROPOSED

To certain Modern AUTHORS,

AND

Submitted to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLICK.

Quod Nescias, Damnare summa est temeritas.
Publ. Syr. Sentent.

DUBLIN: Printed in the Year M,DCC,LIV.

ERRATA.

P. 5. l. 1. for *a bus* r. *albus*. P. 10. l. 2. for *Propagat* r. *Propagated*. P. 22. l. 1. dele *Paltry*. P. 24. l. 15. for *Appropria* r. *Appropriation*. P. 30. l. 6. for *rel* r. *real*.

A

THIRD LETTER

TO THE

PUBLICK, &c.

THE Author of the following Letter would never more have uſed his Pen in the preſent moſt unhappy Controverſy, had he not been forced to it, by being charged with having written ſome abuſive Papers little better than Libels, and other ſuch like Charges, which have been incerted of late in ſome of the Papers, which are daily publiſhed in this City, of moſt evil Tendency, and which themſelves contain more Scandal, invective, and defamatory Abuſe, than was ever known in any Chriſtian, or any civilized Country; and as he has a Heart, which ever did abhor the very Thoughts of defaming, abuſing, or injuring any Man in any Sort, and having always had the greateſt

Reſpect for the good Opinion of Mankind, he would therefore fain ſatisfy them (as the Truth is) that he never had any other Intent in any Thing he wrote; but to conciliate (if poſſible) his Fellow-Subjects, by endeavouring to ſhew them (as he really then did, and ſtill does imagine) that our Troubles are chiefly owing to ſuch Miſtake and Error as might have happened to the beſt and wiſeſt of Men, in a Matter of ſuch extream Difficulty as the preſent is on every Hand allowed to be, and to our being much miſled by others: But as we are none of us ſo capable of impartially judging of our own Actions or Performances, as others may be, who are diſintereſted and diſpaſſionate, it is to them he ſubmits himſelf for their Opinion upon every Paper he has ventured to publiſh upon this preſent unhappy Occaſion, aſſuring them at the ſame time, upon the Word of an honeſt Man (which he thanks God he is well known to be) that he never wrote, or had any Hand in writing a ſingle Line, or Word in any other, except the Pamphlet entitled, *An Account of ſuch Parts of his Majeſty's Hereditary Revenue in this Kingdom as are unappropriated*, &c. (which was publiſhed before the late Debate in the H——e of C——s, and which, he will ſtill, be bold to ſay, contains the Principles and the true Merits of the preſent Queſtion, which every Writer ſince on the oppoſite Side, has been moſt induſtrious to keep clear of;) and the firſt and ſecond Letter to the Publick.

Loripedem

Loripedem rectus derideat, Æthiopem albus.
Quis tulerit Grachos *de Seditione querentes?*
Juv. Sat. 2.

Let him cry *Blackmoor-Devil*, whose Skin is white;
And *Bandy-legs*, who treads himself upright:
Let him reprove that's innocent:——in vain
The *Grachi* of Sedition must complain.——
Tate.

But since I am compelled again to embark in the Business of publick Writing, and as it may be of dangerous Consequence to a State, in Cases of Controversy relative to Government, to suffer any Matters to be imposed upon the People as Facts, which really are not as they are represented to be; therefore to prevent this, and for the Sake of Truth, I have collected some Matters which have been published of late in several Papers, which, from the Answers which have been given to them, appear plainly to be the grossest Mistakes, and which seem contrived to fan, and to blow up to Extremities the unhappy Flames they have so eminently contributed to kindle, but that they may stand before the Readers at one View, I have placed them in Paragraphs contrasted to each other, and every Man, who would not be deceived, may have Recourse to the Proofs to which they are referred; and this is the last Effort, I shall make upon this Occasion, let such Party Scribblers attack me as they will.

The Author of *Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, Conſiderations on the late Bill for paying the National Debt*, &c. in his third Number, Pages 14. 15, 16, mentioning the Clauſe in the ſecond Hearth-money Act, for giving Satisfaction unto Sir *Henry Tichborn*, Knt. in Lieu of a Wardſhip granted to him by his Majeſty in the Year 1666 as an Inſtance of an Appropriation of Money, which had been before granted to his then Majeſty, has made uſe of the following Expreſſions.

" Is there not in this " Act an appropriating " Clauſe, ſtrictly ſo " called in every Senſe " of the Word? Is " there the leaſt Trace " of any Parliamen- " tary Acknowledge- " ment of his Majeſ- " ty's previous Con- " ſent? And is not

In the *Dublin Gazette* of the 23d of *February* laſt is the following Anſwer.

" As the Author of " *Remarks on a Pam-* " *phlet*, &c. has thought " proper to omit a " material Proceeding " relative to this Af- " fair, which would " ſhew that this Boun- " ty was humbly de- " ſired as a Gift from " his Majeſty, and " that the Heads of " the Bill were not pre- " pared by the Houſe " of Commons, it is " but Juſtice to the " Reader to refer him " to the Journals of " the Houſe of Com- " mons, Vol. II. Pages " 400 and 491, where " he will find a Com- " mittee appointed to " wait on his Grace " the Lord Lieutenant, " and humbly to de- " ſire from the Houſe, " that his Grace would " be pleaſed upon the " Tranſ-

" this an Appropria-
" tion of Money grant-
" ed to his Majeſty,
" &c. in Perpetuity
" three Years before,
" *&c.*"

" Tranſmiſſion of any
" Bill into *England*,
" for the further ſet-
" tling of Hearth-Mo-
" ney, to inſert a
" Clauſe for paying out
" of the ſaid Revenue
" unto the ſaid Sir
" *Henry Tichbourne*, his Executors, Admini-
" ſtrators, or Aſſigns, the Sum of two thou-
" ſand Pounds, as a Gift from his Majeſty in
" Lieu of a certain Wardſhip (there men-
" tioded) and in Teſtimony of his Majeſty's
" gracious Acceptance of the ſaid Sir *Henry*
" *Titchbourne*'s faithful and loyal Services.

" What Argument therefore can be drawn
" from this Precedent in Support of a conſti-
" tutional Title, and Right in the Houſe of
" Commons to ſend over the late Heads of a
" Bill in the Manner they did, which is the
" Purpoſe it is produced for in the Remarks,
" is ſubmitted to the Determination of every
" intelligent Reader, who by this Specimen
" may judge of the Remarker's Candor."

In the *Univerſal Advertiſer Extraordinary* of the 21ſt of *February* laſt, is the following Aſſertion.

" From the Parlia-
" ment held 1692,
" there was little Oc-

And in the *Gazette* of the 26th of *February* laſt, is the following Anſwer.

" The Writer of the
" Letter publiſhed laſt
" *Thurſday* in the *Uni-*
" *verſal Advertiſer*

" caſion to diſpute a-
" bout Surplus Money
" 'till 1709, when there
" appeared a Ballance
" in the Treaſury of
" 71019*l.* which was
" of their own meer
" Motion voted by the
" Commons for the
" Uſes of the Arſenal,
" the College Library,
" and the Support of
" the Palatines.

" No previous Con-
" ſent was then offer-
" ed by the Queen, or
" talked of by any of
" her Servants. The
" ſubſequent Ballances
" in 1710-11 were all
" applied by the Com-
" mons, and not a
" Word of previous
" Conſent 'till the Bal-
" lances of 1745-47-
" 49 and 51 produced
" a greater Surplus than
" had ever been in the
" Treaſury before."

" *Extraordinary*, has
" aſſerted that, in the
" Year 1709, the Bal-
" lance in the Treaſu-
" ry of 71019*l.* was of
" there own meer Mo-
" tion, voted by the
" Commons for the
" Uſes of the Arſenal,
" the College Library,
" and the Support of
" the Palatines.

" So many Miſtakes
" in ſo few Lines, are
" very rarely to be met
" with. There was
" not any Vote or Re-
" ſolution of the Com-
" mons (that I can find
" in the Journals) for
" applying any Part of
" that Ballance for the
" Uſe of an Arſenal.
" As to the College
" Library, the Fact
" was this, a Motion
" being made that the
" Houſe would be-
" come Suitors to her
" Majeſty to extend
" her Royal Bounty
" to the Provoſt, Fellow and Scholars of *Tri-*
" *nity* College near *Dublin*, to enable them to
" erect

" erect a publick Library in the ſaid College; " it was reſolved, to addreſs his Excellency the " Lord Lieutenant, that he would lay before " her Majeſty the humble Deſire of the Houſe " that that 5000*l.* be beſtowed by her Majeſty " on the Provoſt, *&c.* for erecting a publick " Library in the ſaid College. See Journals, " Page 616.

" For the Palatines, the Houſe addreſſed " her Majeſty " that ſhe would be pleaſed to " order 5000*l.* a Year, for three Years, to be " iſſuing out of her Treaſury, towards the " Support and Settlemenf of thoſe Proteſtant " Palatine Families; and in the Addreſs the " Houſe gave her Majeſty full Aſſurance that " what ſhould be laid out at their Deſire, " they would chearfully make good in Aids " that ſhould be granted the next Seſſion of " Parliament. See Journals 3d Vol. p. 688.

" The Reader may now judge, what De- " gree of Credit is due to the Aſſertion, that " the Ballance in the Treaſury, in 1709, was " of their own meer Motion voted by the " Commons for the Uſes of the Arſenal, the " College Library, and the Support of the Pa- " latines.

" Neither do the Journals juſtify this Wri- " ter in ſaying, that the ſubſequent Ballances " in 1710 and 1711 were all appropriated by " the Commons: He does not attempt offer- " ing any Proof of this Aſſertion, and I be- " lieve muſt be ſenſible, that in Truth he has " none to offer."

Now,

Now, as these extraordinary strange Mistakes * have been most industriously propagat- and dispersed among the People, with several others of the like Nature wrote of late, (as hath been already shewn) with what View, is best known to those who published them, it is to be hoped, that Men will be somewhat more upon their Guard for the future, and more cautious in receiving such Matters implicitly, than they have hitherto been; for it is, really, no small Degree of Reproach to them, to be so deceived, and imposed upon in Things, so much within the Power of the meanest Capacity to be informed in.

And to shew how diligent these Scribblers are in keeping alive the Troubles they have so unjustly promoted, they have now caused to be published the Trial of *John Peter Zenger*, a Printer at *New-York*, upon an Information, for printing and publishing a Libel. The same Piece was also printed in the time of the Troubles raised by *Charles Lucas*.

But that my Fellow-Subjects may also not be deceived or imposed upon by the pompous Nonsense, Misquotations, bad Law, and false Reasoning, used by Mr. *Andrew Hamilton*, Barrister at Law, in Defence of his Client upon this Trial, and that they may not mistake the Liberty of the Press, for a Licence to print

* *N. B.* Some of these Mistakes were publickly promised to be cleared up. See the 10th, 11th, and 12th Quæries.

and

and publiſh infamous Things of their Superiors, and of all others at their Pleaſure, provided they write and publiſh nothing but what is true, (which was the dangerous Principle, on which Mr. *Hamilton* ſet out, and from which he argued, and in which he ſucceeded, by taking Advantage of the Weakneſs of his Judges, the Ignorance of ſome of his Profeſſion, the Modeſty of others, and the honeſt Scruples of a third Sort (without having any of his own) and the Foibles and Prejudices of the Inhabitants) I entreat, that after they have read this Trial, they may be at the further Trouble of reading alſo the Remarks made upon it, by a Gentlemon of the Law, which are publiſhed in a Book, intitled, *Caribbeana*, containing Letters and Diſſertations on ſeveral Subjects wrote by ſeveral Perſons in the *Weſt-Indies*.

As *Monteſquieu*'s Spirit of the Laws, ſeems to be an Author much eſteemed, by ſome of our preſent Writers, and indeed, moſt deſervedly, I beg leave to trouble my Readers with his Account, in what Liberty conſiſts.

In Vol. I. p. 184, ſays he, " It is true, that " in Democracies, the People ſeem to do what " they pleaſe: But Political Liberty does not " conſiſt in an unreſtrained Freedom. In Go- " vernments, that is, in Societies directed by " Laws, Liberty can conſiſt only in the Power " of doing what we ought to will, and in not " being conſtrained to do what we ought not " to will.

" We

" We muſt have continually preſent to our " Minds, the Difference between Independance " and Liberty. Liberty, is a Right of doing " whatever the Laws permit, and if a Citi- " zen could do, what they forbid, he would " no longer be poſſeſſed of Liberty, becauſe " all his fellow Citizens would have the ſame " Power."

He ſtops here without defining Independance, ; he need not have done it. The Picture is plain ; it is the Reverſe of the Definition of Liberty: But that my Fellow-Subjects may not be at any Loſs for a true Portrait of Independance, they may trace it all through the four Numbers of the *Remarks on the Pamphlet*, &c. that is to ſay, if any thing can be ſeperated from another in the Works of an Imagination ſo ſtrangely heated, as the Remarker's plainly appears to be.

Had any Attempt been really made to alter the Conſtitution, or to give the Crown a new Prerogative, or a Right which it had not before, there might then have been Reaſon for an Alarm ; but this, even the moſt zealous of our Patriots, or of their Advocates have not, and will not (I believe) venture to aſſert, as ſuch an Aſſertion, in an Affair of ſuch Moment, would never be received by any reaſonable Man, unleſs it were ſupported by Proof, which they well know is moſt abſolutely impoſſible, and therefore they have moſt artfully declined it, altho' moſt loudly called upon ; all they have done, is, to puzzle the Underſtand-

ings

ings of Men with Rhapſodies, long Hiſtories of Tranſactions nothing to the Purpoſe, Miſquotations, Miſtakes and Miſrepreſentations of Facts, and by quarrelling with Words, and with Forms and Ceremonies, and ſo to divert the Attention of their Readers from the main Point, in the preſent moſt unhappy groundleſs Controverſy, I mean the Matter of Right.

Now it plainly appears, that great Induſtry has been uſed in fiſhing for Precedents to ſhew, that an Appropriation of Money has been frequent in this Kingdom, without any parliamentary Acknowledgment of his Majeſty's previous Conſent: But ſuppoſe, for Argument Sake, that theſe Precedents were as true, as they are demonſtratively ſhewn to be falſe, there are on the other Side as many Precedents to the contrary; then, what could they have proved more than this, that the Crown, or rather thoſe concerned for them, had not been as attentive to the ſupporting of the King's Rights, as they ought to have been, and were that really the Caſe, the Queſtion would then ſtand upon the Right only, which are the true Merits of the Caſe, but here, it is moſt manifeſt, that none of the Advocates for the Oppoſition will venture to engage.

In a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, *The Proceeding of the Honourable Houſe of Commons of* Ireland *in rejecting the altered* * *Mo-*

* *Query.* Was it a Money-Bill; and is it not a Fallacy to call it a Money-Bill?

ney-Bill,

ney-Bill, &c. *vindicated*, &c. is the following Paragraph.

" There is another Pamphlet in being, call-
" ed, *A Letter to the Publick*, which hath
" it ſeems, ſo far recommended itſelf to ſome
" conſiderable Perſons as to be patronized by
" them. This is evidently put together for
" the Sake of its declamatory Abuſe, and to
" ingratiate the Author with his Patrons.
" But as he has precipitately declared, in Page
" 30, our unhappy Diſputes, to have been,
" not about Eſſentials, but meerly Forms and
" Ceremonies, I ſhall leave him to his Friends,
" the *Conſiderations*, and the *Obſervations*, to
" be chaſtized for making nothing at all of
" what they have made ſuch a Pother about."

There never did a ſingle Paragraph contain ſuch a Group of Miſtakes, to give them the ſofteſt Terms. If they were deſigned, there may be ſome Cunning, but I believe no one will ſay there is the leaſt Wiſdom in ſuch Proceedings as theſe. It is very true, that Sounds have no natural Connection with Ideas, but have all their Signification from the arbitrary Impoſition of Men; but if the Words of our Language are to remain with the ſame Ideas annexed to them, which have been eſtabliſhed by general Conſent and common Uſe; there is not a ſingle Expreſſion in either of thoſe Letters, which the Author has publiſhed as his own, which in the leaſt ſavours of Abuſe; if there be any Abuſe in the Quotations, let him only who was the Author of the Pamphlets

phlets from whence they were taken be accountable for them. But,

Let the ſtricken Deer go weep
The Heart ungalled play.

But if this curious Author, with his moſt ingenious Hiſtory of Tranſactions as little to the Purpoſe as the Hiſtory of *China* would have been, is determined to alter our Language, or to annex to it new and different Ideas, he muſt firſt make his Intentions to do ſo publick to the Society he lives in, or he will ſoon appear in a moſt ridiculous Light, if his Senſes be not called in Queſtion; for inſtance, ſuppoſe a Man ſhould take it into his Head hereafter to call a Surloin of Beef a Barber's-Block, and a Plumb-Pudding a Rolling-Stone, he may ſtill, in his own Mind, keep the ſame Ideas annexed to theſe new Sounds, as when they were called by their well-known common Names, but were he ſeriouſly to aſk ſome of his Friends to dine with him on a Barber's-Block, or a Rolling-Stone, I am apt to think they would conclude he was fit for a Cell in *Bedlam*.

But then, as to the reſt of this extraordinary Paragraph, where he ſays, that the Author of the Letters to the Publick, *has very precipitately declared in Page* 30, *that our unhappy Diſputes have been, not about Eſſentials, but merely upon Forms and Ceremonies.* Every Man who reads this Page will be as good a

Judge

Judge as this ingenious Gentleman is, (nay, much a better for he is very angry) whether there be, in that Letter any ſuch very precipitate Declaration, or even any Declaration to that Purpoſe, by the Author of that Letter, but let them do ſo much Juſtice to the Author of the Letter, as to read the whole Page, for otherwi e, by ſuch a Method of Proceeding, by adding to, ſuppreſſing, mutilating, altering, or ſeparating of Sentences, the Holy Writ may be made Blaſphemy or Atheiſm; for inſtance, there is this Verſe in the Pſalms, *The Fool hath ſaid in his Heart, there is no God*; take away the firſt Part of the Sentence, to wit, *The Fool hath ſaid in his Heart*, and the reſt is the Doctrine of an Atheiſt. What the Author of the *Letter to the Publick* ſaid, and what he meaned, is this, *that the Bill for paying the Remainder of the National Debt* was oppoſed, not upon the Account of the Matter of Right, for this was not only, not denied, but publickly admitted, even by thoſe of the Oppoſition who were moſt ſanguine, and who knew it beſt, but becauſe it was thought by ſome of them to be *unneceſſary and improper*; *unneceſſary* as the *Right* was not controverted, *improper*, as it was not according to the uſual Forms.—And then the Author of the Letter immediately proceeds, and ſays, that when honeſt Men, who were unacquainted with theſe Matters of Difficulty, ſhall find that theſe Diſputes were not about Eſſentials, but merely upon Forms and Ceremonies, *&c.* they will then, *&c.*

O Lepidum

O Lepidum Caput! is this a Declaration of the Author of the Letter to the Publick, that the Diſputes were about Forms and Ceremonies, and not about Eſſentials *&c.?* Or will any thing in that Letter bear ſuch a Conſtruction, as that the Author of it *makes nothing at all of what his Friends the Conſiderations and Obſervations make ſuch a Pother about?* Or is it not rather, that he has ſaid, *that ſome of thoſe of the other Side of the Queſtion, had in Effect admitted that they diſputed only about Forms*, &c. And now, who beſt deſerves the Chaſtiſement of his Friends for great Precipitancy, he ſubmits to the Judgment of his candid Readers; but it is impoſſible, that a Writer, who appears to be in ſo angry a Mood from his firſt ſetting out to the Concluſion of his Paper, can in any Sort make a right, or proper Judgment, either for himſelf, or for others.

The Author of the *Letter to the Publick* acknowledges, that he has the Honour to have Places under the Crown, and it is well known to ſeveral Perſons in the higheſt Station, and who are the beſt Judges of ſuch Matters, that he has done the Crown and the Publick ſome Services ſince he has had his Employments: But be that as it will, this he would have publickly known, (as there is not any thing more true) that there does not live a Man who would ſcorn more to proſtitute either his Tongue or his Pen, to write, or ſay, any thing contrary to his real Sentiments, his Judgment,

and the Dictates of his Heart, to ingratiate himself with any Patron whatsoever, or for all the Preferments which the World could give him, —and he covets no Man's Vineyard. But it having so happened, that in the Course of his Business, and from the Enquiries that from thence he has been led to make, he had acquired some Knowledge of the Revenues of this Kingdom, which many others may not have had, from want of attending to them, or their not having the same Inducements to study them, he therefore, from a good Will to the Society in which he lives, thought it incumbent on him to make publick such Part of what he had before collected, as he thought was relative to the Matter now in Controversy.

But since it has happened, that his real good Intentions have been much misrepresented, and in a manner full as strange as it is false, he must comfort himself with a few Lines out of one of his favourite Authors, of which he has also given the Translation.

Mordear opprobiis falsis, mutemque Colores?
Falsus honor juvat, et mendax Infamia terret
Quem, nisi mendosum & medicandum?

Hor. Lib. I. Epist. 16.

What if he say I hang'd my aged Sire,
Call me a Thief, a Slave to lewd Desire,
Shall I be tortur'd with unjust Disgrace,
Or change the guilty Colours of my Face?

False

Falſe Praiſe can charm, unreal Shame controul
Whom, but a vicious, or a ſickly Soul?
Francis.

Now, as there are but few in this Kingdom (ſome for want of Leiſure, and ſome for want of Inclination) who care to trouble themſelves with long Readings, or to give their Attention to a Chain of Reaſoning; and as the conveying of one's Thoughts upon any Subject by the Way of Queſtion, is by much a ſhorter, and, a far more eaſy Method, as well to the Writer, as to the Reader; beſides, it ſhews, that the Author has that proper Reſpect and Deference which is really due to the Sagacity and Judgment of others, in appealing to them in this manner for their Opinions: I ſhall therefore conclude this Letter with ſome Quæries propoſed to certain modern Writers, and ſubmit them to the Conſideration of the Publick.

Quær. 1. Although it has been denied by ſome that the King has an Hereditary Revenue and private Eſtate unappropriated, for which he is a Royal Truſtee, and which, he may diſpoſe of to the Uſes of Government in general, at his own Diſcretion, has it been proved that he has not? Nay, have not all thoſe who have wrote on that Side of the Queſtion even declined the attempting ſuch a Proof?

Quær. 2. There is not a Man who knows any thing of our Laws but will admit that a conſiderable Part of this Revenue has been made unalienable; but will any Man in his Senſes, or who is in the leaſt ſkilled in the Laws of the Land, nay, who has the leaſt Degree of common Reaſon, attempt to ſhew that a Reſtraint from the Alienation of any Fund, is an Appropriation of that Fund?

Quær. 3. But was it not publickly and ſolemnly allowed and admitted by ſome of thoſe who rejected the Bill, that the caſual Revenue did belong to the Crown as their own private Hereditary Eſtate unappropriated, and which they may diſpoſe of at their own Diſcretion, and that it amounted to 5000*l.* a Year, and that this contributed to the Redundancy in the Treaſury? What then muſt become of their Arguments who are againſt the Bill, becauſe the King's previous Conſent to the Diſpoſal of that, in which, it was admitted he had a Share, was inſerted in it?

Quær. 4. And although it was denied, that the King's Hereditary Revenue, or private Eſtate unappropriated, was any thing near what it was alledged to be, yet was the contrary then proved, or ſhewn, or has it ſince been proved, or ſhewn?

Quær.

Quær. 5. Is there any thing more eaſy than to deny a Fact, but is a bare Denial to be admitted or received as a Proof?

Quær. 6. Suppoſe this private Eſtate in the King's own Diſpoſal was but 5000*l.* a Year, if the Crown has out of its wonted Bounty, ſuffered it to be applied in eaſe of the Subject to ſupport the Expences of the State when the Kingdom was but in its Infancy as to Trade, have they not a Right to be re-imburſed, when we are enabled ſo to do, and that we have flouriſhed by their great Indulgence and Protection? And if ſo, how much would this Sum amount, to take it even ſo late as from the Year 1692.

Quær. 7. Is it not a moſt ingenious, excellent, eaſy Method, (putting Candor out of the Caſe) to get rid of a Queſtion, which we find we cannot anſwer, to frame an Argument for the oppoſite Side, (of which, they never thought) to ſerve our own Purpoſe, and to conclude from thence that they are of the ſame Way of thinking with us, and that therefore there is no Occaſion for entering into the Controverſy?

Quær. 8. Is not this abſolutely the Caſe in the 41ſt Page of the Author of *the Proceedings*, &c. as to the principal Point in the preſent unhappy Controverſy; and was there

ever a more inſufferable paltry Quibble uſed by any Author, to avoid, or evade an Argument, and to deceive his Readers?

Quær. 9. Since he did not think proper (as he has himſelf declared) to meddle with what is allowed on all Hands to be the principal Point, and the real Merits of the Caſe, might he not have ſaved his Labour? or might he not as well have furniſhed us with the Hiſtory of *Æthiopia?*

Quær. 10. Was not a Publick Promiſe made to clear up the Miſtakes in regard to the Ballance in the Treaſury in 1709, being voted by the Commons of *their own meer Motion* for the Uſes of the Arſenal, the College Library, and the Support of the *Palatines:* and is the Sophiſtry and Chicanry in Pages 83, 84, 85, and 86, of the Pamphlet, intitled, *The Proceeding*, &c. a Performance of that Promiſe?

Quær. 11. Is there not rather an expreſs Admiſſion of theſe Miſtakes in ſuch of theſe Points, as this Author has touched upon, and eſpecially in the four laſt Lines of Page 85, and the four firſt Lines in Page 86? And how came he to omit taking Notice of the Arſenal, and the *Palatines?*

Quær. 12. Are his Fellow-Subjects really obliged to him for his good Opinion of their Underſtandings, in imagining that he can ſo eaſily

eaſily impoſe upon them, whenſoever he is pleaſed to do ſo?

Quær. 13. Is it poſſible to anſwer with Reaſoning, Writings, that have themſelves no Reaſoning, but are meer Reveries? *

Quær. 14. Has any Perſon who has wrote in favour of the Bill, attempted to deny that the *H——e* of *C——s* have an inherent Right in them to addreſs, remonſtrate to, and adviſe the K——g, and yet, has it not been inſinuated and propagated every where, as if this Right had been denied?

Quær. 15. Have any of the Writers on the Side of the Queſtion who rejected the Bill, attempted to ſhew that the receiving the Bill in the manner it was ſent to us from *England* would have altered the Conſtitution, or have given the Crown any new Right or any Prerogative which it had not before; or that it would have been of any real prejudice to the Kingdom; and is not this the principal Point in the Diſpute, and the true Merits of the Caſe?

Quær. 16. Or has there as yet appeared the leaſt ſolid Reaſon why the neareſt Relations, and old Acquaintances and Friends ſhould be

* Would you the Reader's juſt Eſteem engage,
Frequent correct with Care the blotted Page;
Nor ſtrive the wonder of the Crowd to raiſe,
But the few better Judges learn to pleaſe.
Francis's Horace, Lib. 1. Sat 10.

in such a State of Ill-will, nay of Enmity to each other, as many are upon the present Occasion?

Quær. 17. Should it be admitted, that the Legislature, consisting of the King, Lords and Commons may abridge, or even take away a Right or a Prerogative of the Crown, yet would this prove that whilst that Right existed it would be justifiable, or legal to attempt either to apply or dispose of it, without the previous Consent of the Crown?

Quær. 18. Can the laying the Publick Accounts before the *H——e* of *C——s* and carrying on the Ballance to the next Accounts be construed an Application, or an Appropria- of any Redundancy which may happen to be?

Quær. 19. Are the extraordinary Transactions in any State which have been carried by the violence of a Faction, to be ever after introduced as Precedents in the Affairs or Business of Government?

Quær. 20. Is it fair to quote any Case as a Precedent, without mentioning the Circumstances of the Times in which such Matters were transacted? and was it ever more necessary so to do, than on the two Bills quoted by the Author of *the Proceedings, &c.* one the *Act of Resumption*; and the other the *Bill to give*

give all Captures made at Sea to the Britiſh *Sailors.*

Quær. 21. Will any one ſay that either of theſe Bills was deſigned to make an Application of any unappropriated Fund, or any Money then in his Majeſty's Treaſury? and was not the latter of them, eſpecially, rather a Bill to alter the Law as it then ſtood in a particular Inſtance, or to take away a Right for a particular Purpoſe, than to make any Application of a Right?

Quær. 22. Did not this Bill paſs towards the Cloſe of Sir *R*———*t W*———*e*'s Adminiſtration? and did not Parties then run very high?

Quær. 23. Where there is a Faction in a State, or that it is divided into violent Parties, are not theſe the ordinary Effects, that each Party when uppermoſt, are only intent upon acting, in direct Oppoſition to the other; without troubling themſelves, with the Conſequences? and don't both Parties moſt commonly run into Extreams? and was not it the caſe in many Inſtances at the Times, when theſe two Bills were paſſed?

Quær. 24. Was ever the Great Deliverer of a Nation move unkindly and ungratefully treated, than was his late Majeſty King *William* the IIId: at the time the Act of Reſumption paſſed? and

and would it not be better, that the violent Proceedings of thoſe Times could be buried in Oblivion, than revived? and can it ſerve any Purpoſe to bring them into Precedents now?

Quær. 25. Should a Queſtion determined by a ſmall Majority of Voices in ſuch Times as thoſe, to which the Author of the Proceedings has referred us, be ever after made a Precedent of in any Caſe to affect a Right?

Quær. 26. And if he could not get a better Precedent than either of theſe, would it not have been more prudent not to have mentioned either of them?

Quær. 27. If we were to Reſort to the *original Contract* (as it is called) every time, that any unhappy whimſical Man from a diſturbed Imagination takes it into his Head to Quarrel with Government, ſhould we not ſoon be in a worſe State of War than ever *Hobbes* would have placed us?

Quær. 28. Would not common Prudence direct at this Juncture, whilſt the preſent Troubles exiſt, that every thing ſhould be moſt cautiouſly avoided or neglected, that may in any Shape either Suggeſt, Occaſion, or Promote the leaſt Matter as a ſubject for Diſpute or Contention?

Quær.

Quær. 29. Has not every reaſonable Man a Right to judge for himſelf? and ſhall one Set of Men deny the Underſtanding and Integrity of another, only becauſe, they are not of the ſame Opinion? And is not this pretty much the Caſe of late?

Quær. 30. Is my being angry with another Man for differing with me in Opinion, the Way to convince him?

Quær. 31. If there be any ſpecial Puniſhment for Mankind in the other World, will it not be for him, who invents or propagates a Falſhood to wound the Character of an innocent Man, or render him contemptible to the Society he lives in?

Quær. 32. Did ever Truth want any Artifices, or any Ornaments, or Allurements to ſupport her? and is it not becauſe ſhe do's not, that ſhe is painted Naked?

Quær. 33. Is popular Applauſe a certain Sign that Truth is always on the Side of thoſe who aim at it?

Quær.

Quær. 34. Have not mighty Writers promiſed mighty Things, and have not their Mountains brought forth Mice?

Quær. 36. Is not this Kingdom at preſent, but in an indifferent Situation as to it's Trade and Credit; and is it not likely to be much worſe? And is it not greatly owing to the unhappy Diſcords with which it has been rent and torn within theſe ſix Years?

Quær. 37. And yet, can one Man in five thouſand who is now diſturbed (ſpeaking ſeriouſly) ſay, what is the Cauſe of his Diſturbance, or Point out at any real Overt Act to confirm his Suſpicions and Fears?

Quær. 38. Can any of thoſe who are of the landed Intereſt imagine, that if Trade fails, and Credit ſinks, the Value of their Rents and Lands won't fall and ſink in Proportion?

Quær. 39. Is not the Matter of the preſent Controverſy of too much Conſequence now, to take it any longer upon Truſt from others? And is it not the Buſineſs of every Man, as well on the one Side of the Queſtion, as on the other, who loves the Kingdom, or has any true Regard for Poſterity, moſt carefully to examine into,

into, and consider, the best he can, the real Merits of the Case?

Quær. 40. Has not a certain great Man in most exalted Station done many singular Services for this Kingdom (some of which are mentioned in a former Letter) and has he not at this most critical Juncture, shewn his real Love for us in an eminent Degree, by such a voluntary Act of generous Goodness, as, considered with all the Circumstances attending it, must testify a Greatness of Soul, which even the first of the *Romans* would have gloried in?

Quær. 41. Has he not absolutely saved the Credit of the Nation beyond all Question and Doubt, and can we ever shew sufficient Gratitude to this noble Personage for this benevolent glorious Act, and to those other Persons in high Station, who have zealously exerted themselves on this great Emergency, and most interesting Occasion?

That Unanimity, Peace and Concord may once more be restored, and reign among my Countrymen; and Friendship, Love and Harmony amongst Relations, old Friends and Acquaintances, in spight of all those (if such there be) who for their own private Ends have set us at Variance; and that Disappointment, Shame, and Disgrace may for ever attend the Schemes

and

and Projects of all such Enemies to Mankind, be they on what Side, or of what Party they will, is the sincere Wish of him, than whom, *Ireland* has not a Friend, who, to the best of his Capacity and Judgment, is more firmly devoted to her rel Interest.

PHILO HIBERNICUS.

FINIS.